



# A New Tool for Separating the Magnetic Mineralogy of Complex Mineral Assemblages from Low Temperature Magnetic Behavior

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One timeless challenge in rock magnetic studies, inclusive of paleomagnetism and environmental magnetism, is decomposing a sample’s bulk magnetic behavior into its individual magnetic mineral components. We present a method permitting to decompose the magnetic behavior of a bulk sample experimentally and at low temperature avoiding any ambiguities in data interpretation due to heating-induced alteration. A single instrument is used to measure the temperature dependence of remanent magnetizations and to apply an isothermal demagnetization step at any temperature between 2 and 400 K. The experimental method is validated on synthetic mixtures of magnetite, hematite, goethite as well as on natural loess samples where the contributions of magnetite, goethite, hematite and maghemite are successfully isolated. The experimental protocol can be adapted to target other iron bearing minerals relevant to the rock or sediment under study. One limitation rests on the fact that the method is based on remanent magnetizations. Consequently, a quantitative decomposition of absolute concentration of individual components remains unachievable without assumptions. Nonetheless, semi-quantitative magnetic mineral concentrations were determined on synthetic and natural loess/paleosol samples in order to validate and test the method as a semi-quantitative tool in environmental magnetism studies.

**Keywords:** low-temperature magnetism, demagnetization, remanence, magnetite, hematite, goethite, maghemite, nanoparticles

## INTRODUCTION

As applications of mineral magnetism to the study of the Earth and other planetary bodies diversify, comprehensive mineral phase identification of multi-component assemblages is increasingly important. The accuracy with which the stoichiometry of the magnetic mineral phases, their grain size distributions and concentrations are determined sets the limits of mineral magnetism interpretations.

Despite the ubiquitous occurrence of iron-bearing ferromagnetic (*s.l.*) minerals on earth and extraterrestrial bodies (e.g., Lagroix et al., 2016) they are almost exclusively present as accessory minerals in rocks and sediments, with the exception, for example, of iron-ore deposits and banded-iron formations. Ferromagnetic (*s.l.*) minerals often go undetected by traditional mineral

phase speciation analyses such as XRD or Mössbauer spectroscopy because concentrations in bulk material are typically less than a few weight percent. Mineral magnetism, on the other hand, can detect magnetic minerals at concentrations as low as 1 ppm. It has been shown that physical mineral separation, e.g., magnetic extracts or heavy liquid separation, does not comprehensively isolate the entire ferromagnetic (*s.l.*) mineral assemblage (e.g., Lagroix et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2013) and chemical separation techniques, such as CBD or oxalate, enable to quantify dissolvable Fe concentrations but do not identify the iron-bearing mineral phases (e.g., Mehra and Jackson, 1960; Vidic et al., 2000; van Oorschot and Dekkers, 2001; van Oorschot et al., 2002). Therefore, mineral magnetic analyses on bulk material provide the greatest potential for a comprehensive characterization of iron-bearing ferromagnetic (*s.l.*) minerals.

Remanence acquisition or demagnetization curves and field-dependence of induced magnetization probed through hysteresis loops and first-order reversal curve (FORC) distributions are the dominant magnetic data currently being numerically unmixed to characterize the magnetic mineral components (Robertson and France, 1994; Carter-Stiglitz et al., 2001; Egli, 2003, 2013; Fabian, 2003; Heslop and Dillon, 2007; Lascu et al., 2010, 2015; Heslop, 2015; Church et al., 2016; Fabian et al., 2016; Maxbauer et al., 2016b; Zhang et al., 2016). While important and useful results have emerged, the currently applied methods present important limitations. The commonly acquired magnetic data listed above are generally acquired at room temperature. Consequently, all iron-bearing mineral phases ordering magnetically below room temperature (e.g., siderite, titanium-rich (>80% Ti) compositions of both magnetite-ulvöspinel and hematite-ilmenite series, lepidocrocite, chromite, daubrelite) will go undetected. Furthermore, for remanence data, fine particles smaller than the superparamagnetic to stable single domain grain size boundary at room temperature will also go undetected. Induced magnetization data is inclusive of all minerals but differences over three orders of magnitude in saturation magnetizations heavily biases hysteresis loop derived data toward strongly ferrimagnetic minerals (e.g., magnetite, see for instance Frank and Nowaczyk, 2008). Decomposing induced magnetization data requires *a priori* knowledge of basis functions of the individual components (Carter-Stiglitz et al., 2001). These limitations compromise significantly the comprehensiveness of magnetic mineral assemblage characterization and consequently mineral magnetism-based interpretations of geological and biogeochemical processes occurring on Earth and other planetary bodies.

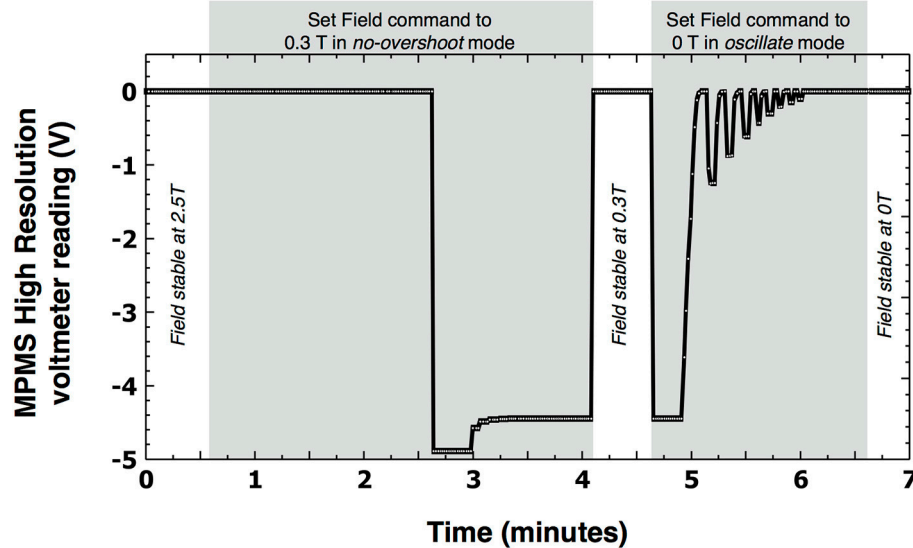
Here, we present a new experimental method using existing equipment for decomposing the mineral magnetic behavior of multi-phase assemblages. The method is validated on synthetic and natural samples. Finally, new frontiers for earth and planetary sciences through mineral magnetism are discussed.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The new experimental protocol for separating the low-temperature magnetic behavior of natural geological samples utilizes a MPMS XL-5 EverCool, a commercially available

cryogenic magnetometer from Quantum Designs ©. The configuration of the system used includes the ultra-low field, AC and EDC (External Device Control) options, which are needed to run the experimental protocol. The three options enable to measure the residual field of the superconducting magnet once it has been charged and set back to zero field, and to compensate for the residual field by applying a directionally opposing yet equal field. By compensating for the residual field of the superconducting magnet, a zero field inferior or equal to 500 nT is achievable using the Quantum Design MPMS-specific fluxgate. The protocol is a remanent magnetization-based experiment, which can be applied to demagnetize an acquired isothermal or thermal remanent magnetization (IRM or TRM) at any temperature over the instrument 2–400 K temperature range. It is analogous to the protocol suggested in Guyodo et al. (2006) and shares some common features with those of Carter-Stiglitz et al. (2006) and Lascu and Feinberg (2011). The distinguishing feature here is that the isothermal demagnetization step is achieved with the MPMS itself instead of an external alternating field demagnetizer. Advantageously, this eliminates the need for multiple instruments and excessive sample handling and more importantly enables the complete or partial demagnetization of IRMs or TRMs acquired at temperatures other than room temperature. An isothermal demagnetization results from charging the superconducting magnet from one set field to a lower set field using the system's *oscillation* superconducting magnet charging mode, which produces a series of DC fields of changing polarity and amplitude with a set frequency, resulting in a demagnetization. The resulting DC demagnetization is very similar to that of an AF demagnetizer. To date, the *no-overshoot* mode was routinely used to charge the superconducting magnet back to zero field in order to preserve the acquired IRM or TRM. The aim of **Figure 1** is to illustrate the differences between the two modes by tracing the time evolution of the voltage read by the internal MPMS voltmeter. The voltmeter readings are not direct readings of the current trapped in the superconducting magnet nor its polarity. In the *no-overshoot* mode, the DC current supplied to the magnet varies rapidly until it reaches 70% of the difference between the initial and target value, then varies slowly to reach the final value without overshooting the target. In the *oscillation* mode, the current provided to the magnet oscillates in decreasing amplitude to reach the final value. The new experimental protocol was first publicly presented at the EGU General Assembly in 2014 (Lagroix et al., 2014). The use of the MPMS's oscillation mode for demagnetization was mentioned thereafter in the appendix of Maxbauer et al. (2016a).

The MPMS isothermal demagnetization protocol was tested and validated on three mono-mineral synthetic powders and one sample composed of a mixture of the three components. Component 1 is a synthetic magnetite powder [Wright Industries Inc. (W3006)] commercialized as multi-domain  $\sim 2\text{--}3\ \mu\text{m}$  particles. W3006 magnetite has been used in several previous studies (Dunlop, 2002; Kosterov, 2002; Liu et al., 2002; Smirnov and Tarduno, 2002; Yu et al., 2002; Till et al., 2010). Component 2 is a hematite powder with approximate particle size of 10–40 nm based on TEM images synthesized from ferrihydrite following Schwertmann and Cornell (1991) by David Bursleson in the



**FIGURE 1** | The charging and discharging of the superconducting magnet differs whether the target magnetic field is approached using the no-overshoot or oscillation modes. The difference can be monitored through the MPMS high-resolution voltmeter readings. The gray boxes delimit the time elapsed from the moment the set field command is activated to the moment the software alerts the set magnetic field is stable. Reducing a stable magnetic field of 2.5–0.3 T using the no-overshoot mode takes approximately three and a half minutes. Reducing a stable magnetic field of 0.3–0 T using the oscillate mode takes approximately 2 min. Manipulating the magnetic field as shown in the figure leads to the 300 mT peak field demagnetization of a 2.5 T IRM that can be acquired at any temperature between 2 and 400 K.

laboratory of Prof. R. Lee Penn in the Chemistry Department at the University of Minnesota. Component 3 is a goethite powder composed of micrometer size needle crystals ( $30 \times 350$  nm) synthesized following the method of Schwertmann and Cornell (1991) and previously used in Guyodo et al. (2003). Staking the three components with 4.2 mg of magnetite sandwiched in between 74.8 mg of goethite and 102 mg of hematite formed the “mixture” sample. Magnetite, goethite and hematite components represent, respectively, 2.3, 41.3, and 56.3 wt.% of the mixed sample. Further demonstrations are provided on a natural loess sample of the penultimate glacial period (Saalian glacial or marine oxygen isotope stage 6) from the Dolni Vestonice sequence in the Czech Republic (Antoine et al., 2013; Fuchs et al., 2013) and a commercially available hematite sample from The Nature Company ([www.naturesowndesigns.com](http://www.naturesowndesigns.com)), which is used as a remarkably stable MD magnetite + hematite standard. All samples were prepared in gelatin capsules and when necessary completed with cotton to fill the volume of the capsules. For measurements, the gelatin capsules were inserted in clear plastic straws, following common practices.

The magnetic behavior of the individual components and of the mixture sample is characterized at room temperature (RT) and at low-temperature (LT) (Figure 2, Table 1). Room temperature hysteresis loops were measured on a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) in a 1.5 T maximum field. The behavior of a RT saturation isothermal remanent magnetization (SIRM) acquired in a 2.5 T field was monitored while cycling from 300 to 10 K and back to 300 K at a sweep rate of 5 K/min, which is the same rate used throughout. This protocol is commonly referred to as a RT-SIRM experiment even though saturation of the IRM is not necessarily achieved. The behavior

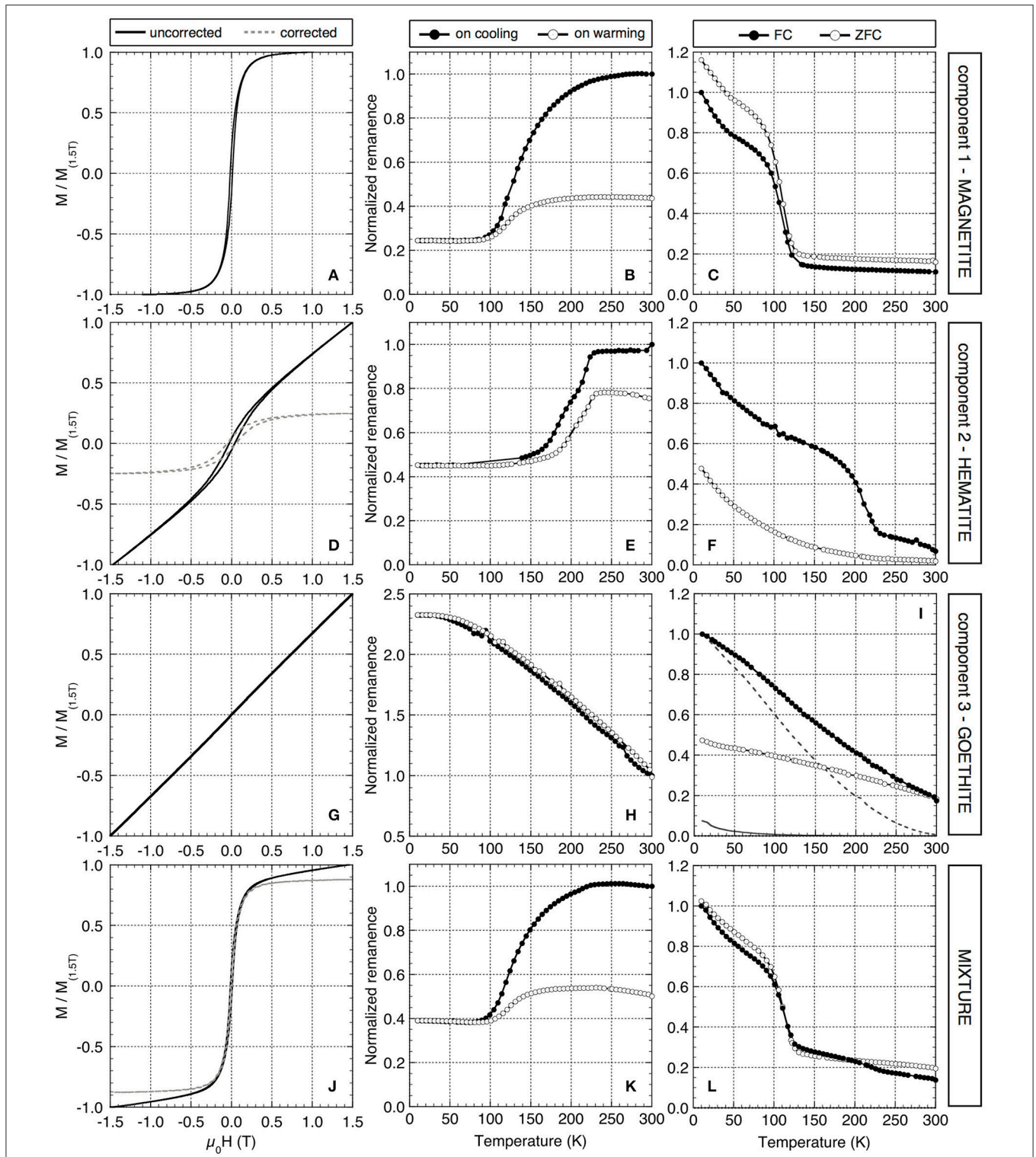
of a LT-SIRM acquired in a 2.5 T field at 10 K after cooling the sample from 300 to 10 K in zero field (ZFC) or in a 2.5 T field (FC) is monitored upon warming from 10 to 300 K. This protocol is routinely referred to as a ZFC-FC remanence experiment.

In order to test the demagnetization efficiency of the superconducting magnet’s oscillation mode, the individual components and mixture samples were subjected to a step-wise demagnetization of an IRM acquired in a 2.5 T field, followed by a step-wise IRM acquisition up to 2.5 T and a one-step demagnetization by charging the superconducting magnet down in the oscillation mode from 300 to 0 mT (Figure 3). The experimental sequence programmed through the MultiVu software is provided as Supplementary Material.

The experimental protocol followed to generate the data of Figure 4, aiming at decomposing the magnetic behavior of the individual components within the mixture sample following the acquisition of an *enhanced* RT-SIRM, is provided as Supplementary Material. The sequence is as follows:

- 1) Acquisition of an IRM in a 2.5 T field at 300 K (RT-SIRM).
- 2) Measure RT-SIRM and monitor its evolution while cycling the temperature from 300 to 10 K and back to 300 K.
- 3) Apply a 2.5 T field and sweep the sample from 300 to 400 K and back to 300 K (enhanced RT-SIRM).
- 4) Measure the enhanced RT-SIRM and monitor its evolution while cycling the temperature from 300 to 10 K, 10 to 400 K, 400 to 10 K, and 10 to 300 K.

The same experimental sequence is run on a natural sample in Figure 5. The RT-SIRM is labeled as *enhanced* because the sample is cooled from 400 to 300 K in a strong applied field. If any goethite is present, this RT-SIRM pre-treatment



**FIGURE 2** | Characterization of the magnetic behavior of the individual components, magnetite (**A–C**), hematite (**D–F**) and goethite (**G–I**), and the mixture (**J–L**) is shown. Room temperature hysteresis loops (**A,D,G,J**) are normalized to the uncorrected for high-field slope loop magnetization induced in the maximum 1.5 T field. Room temperature (300 K) IRM acquired in a 2.5 T field (RT-SIRM) is monitored on cooling and warming and remanence values are normalized to the initial RT-SIRM. Low temperature (10 K) IRM acquired in a 2.5 T field is monitored on warming after cooling in zero field (ZFC) or cooling in a 2.5 T field (FC) and remanence values are normalized to the initial FC value at 10 K. All normalizing values and hysteresis loop derived parameters are listed in **Table 1**. RT-SIRM data in (**H,K**) are enhanced RT-SIRM and ZFC and FC experiments in (**I,L**) were acquired without thermally demagnetizing the enhanced RT-SIRM. The gray ZFC (solid) and FC (dashed) curves in (**I**) are data acquired on the pristine goethite powder sample prior to any “enhancing” pre-treatments.



**TABLE 1** | Uncorrected hysteresis and low temperature magnetic properties of the individual components and of the three-component mixture used to validate the new method and shown in **Figure 2**.

Parameter	Units	Component 1 Magnetite <sup>a</sup>	Component 2 Hematite <sup>b</sup>	Component 3 Goethite	Mixture <sup>c</sup>
Mass	mg	6.9	88.6	188.2	181.0
$M_{(1.5T)}$	$\text{Am}^2/\text{kg}$	92.1	0.413	0.252	2.34
$M_R$	$\text{Am}^2/\text{kg}$	16.1	$1.99 \times 10^{-2}$	$4.99 \times 10^{-4}$	0.340
$M_R/M_{(1.5T)}$	Dimensionless	0.174	0.048	0.002	0.145
$B_C$	mT	14.0	55.6	2.56	12.8
$B_{CR}$	mT	26.8	138	–	25.0
$B_{CR}/B_C$	Dimensionless	1.91	2.48	–	1.95
RT-SIRM <sub>2.5T</sub>	$\text{Am}^2/\text{kg}$	8.64	$7.31 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.25 \times 10^{-4}$	0.190
Enhanced RT-SIRM <sub>2.5T</sub>	$\text{Am}^2/\text{kg}$	–	–	$1.36 \times 10^{-2}$	0.194
<sup>10</sup> KZFC <sub>2.5T</sub>	$\text{Am}^2/\text{kg}$	13.7	$2.73 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.50 \times 10^{-2}$	0.329
<sup>10</sup> KFC <sub>2.5T</sub>	$\text{Am}^2/\text{kg}$	11.8	$5.71 \times 10^{-2}$	$7.50 \times 10^{-2}$	0.322

<sup>a</sup>The hysteresis loop of component 1 reached saturation. Uncorrected and corrected loops render the same  $M_S$  value.

<sup>b</sup>The slope defined between 1 and 1.5 T when subtracted renders an  $M_S$  of  $0.102 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$ .

<sup>c</sup>The mixture is composed of 2.3 wt% of component 1 (magnetite), 56.3 wt% of component 2 (hematite) and 41.3 wt% of component 3 (goethite).

effectively imparts a TRM on the goethite population as it cools through its Néel temperature (393 K for stoichiometric goethite) in the presence of a magnetic field. Finally, in **Figure 6**, we illustrate the new capability by demagnetizing an IRM acquired at 20 K in the case of a ZFC-FC experiment. The experimental sequence executed to generate the data of **Figure 6** is provided as Supplementary Material.

## RESULTS

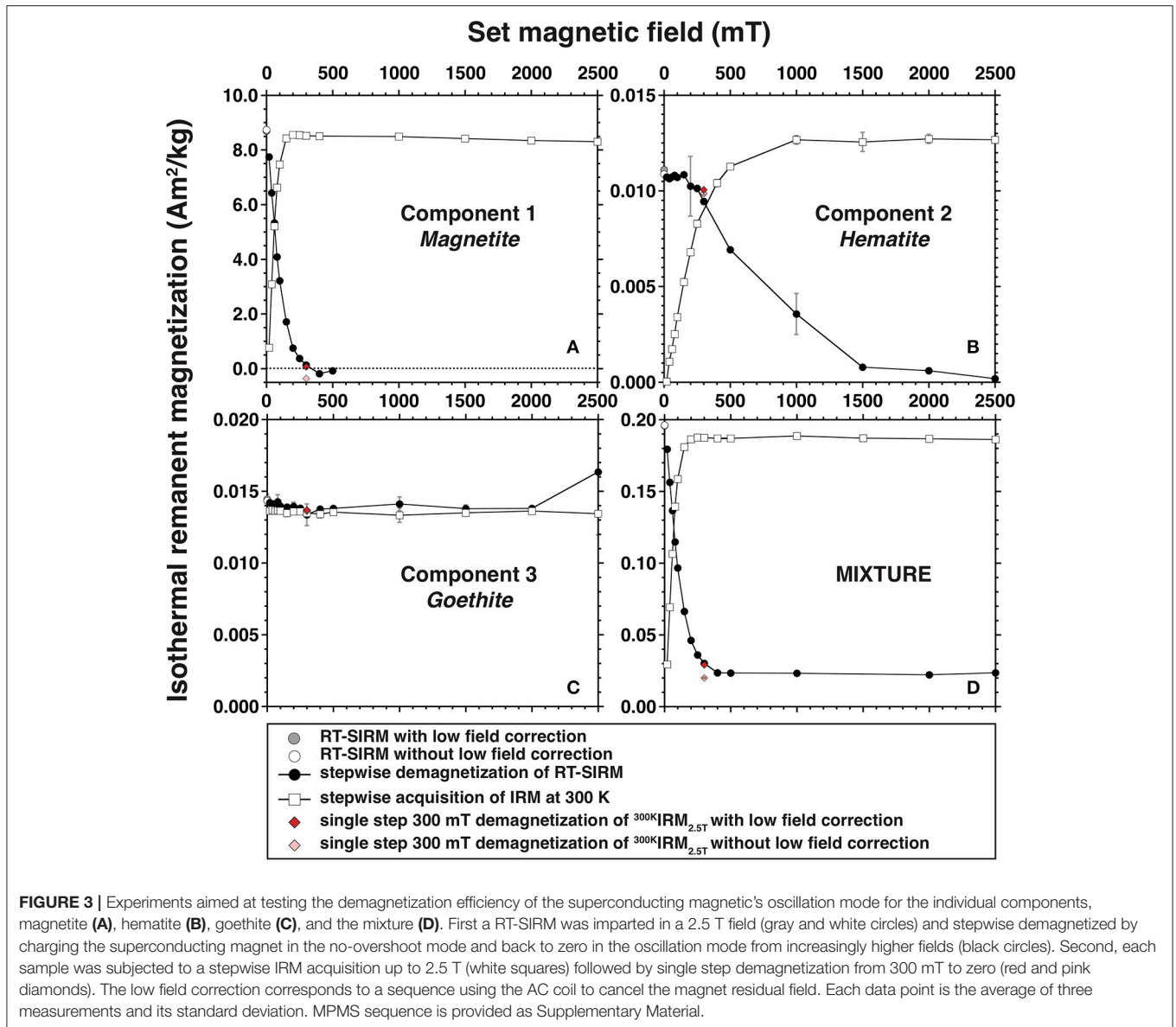
### Magnetic Characterization: Individual Components and Mixture

The three mineral components used in this study were chosen because of their significantly different low-temperature magnetic signatures, as shown in **Figure 2**. Component 1, the W3006 synthetic magnetite sample, shows a characteristic magnetic hysteresis with a saturation magnetization of  $92.1 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$  (**Table 1**; **Figure 2A**). A sharp Verwey transition is observed in both RT-SIRM and ZFC-FC curves (**Figures 2B,C**). Component 2, the hematite sample, is characterized by an open hysteresis loop that does not saturate at 1.5 T, and a clear Morin transition in both the RT-SIRM and the ZFC-FC curves (**Figures 2D–F**). The Morin transition on cooling begins at 220 K and spreads over 60 K, which is compatible with the compiled data of hematite nanoparticles in Özdemir et al. (2008). The net separation observed between FC and ZFC curves implies that an additional remanent magnetization was acquired during cooling in a 2.5 T magnetic induction likely due to the progressive blocking of a remanence in the smaller particles of the sample's grain-size distribution. Component 3 is a goethite sample displaying a characteristic, nearly straight and closed hysteresis loop (**Figure 2G**). The enhanced RT-SIRM cooling and warming curves are reversible and show a 230% increase in remanence with decreasing temperature (**Figure 2H**). ZFC-FC warming curves are well separated and display the expected downward curvature upon warming (dashed and solid gray line data in

**Figure 2I**). The ZFC-FC warming curves shown with open and closed circles in **Figure 2I** where measured on the sample after an enhanced RT-SIRM (i.e., TRM) was acquired and not thermally demagnetized by heating to a temperature above its Néel temperature. The 2.3 wt.% magnetite, 41.3 wt.% hematite and 56.3 wt.% goethite mixture has magnetic data largely dominated by the 2.3% of magnetite (**Figures 2J–L**). Only a slight high-field slope is observed in the hysteresis loop (which would be easily discarded as a paramagnetic component in a natural sediment), and a faint Morin transition can be observed in the RT-SIRM curves and FC low-temperature data. The goethite component, which represents more than half of the mixture, cannot be detected in these data.

### Efficiency of the Superconducting Magnet's Oscillation Mode

The new experimental protocol utilizes the superconducting magnetic oscillation mode of the MPMS to perform an isothermal demagnetization of the initial remanence without the use of an external AF demagnetizer. Testing of this method was performed at room temperature on all three individual components and the mixture (**Figure 3**). For the magnetite sample, the stepwise demagnetization of the IRM acquired in 2.5 T results in a rapidly decreasing remanent magnetization. A peak-field of 300 mT demagnetizes 98.6% of the original intensity; the 1.4% remaining remanence equals to  $0.128 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$ . As expected for hematite, the stepwise demagnetization of component 2 is spread over a larger range of peak-field and is only complete at 2.5 T. At 300 mT, 78.7% of the initial remanence of component 2 remains. The shape of components 1 and 2 demagnetization curves are relatively similar to that of their IRM acquisition curves, and the single-step 300 mT demagnetizations are superposed to the 300 mT step of the stepwise demagnetizations. As expected, the remanence of the goethite component is not demagnetized (Guyodo et al., 2006). The initial 300 K IRM of  $1.36 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$  shown in

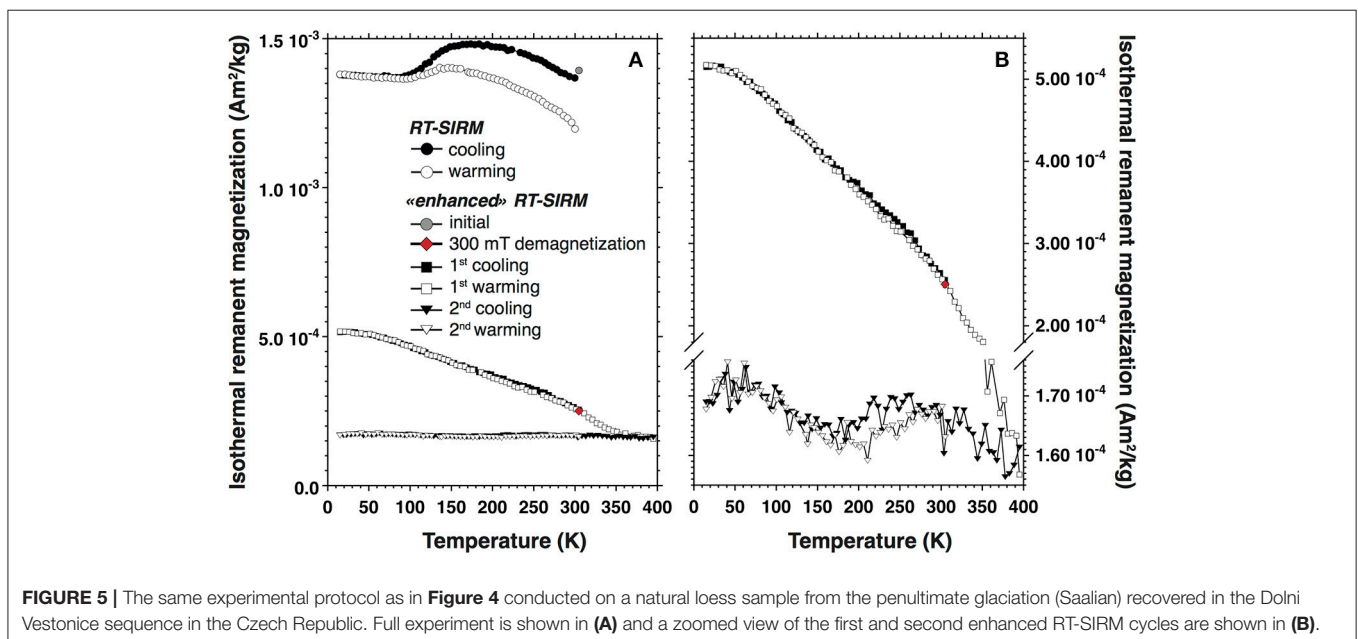
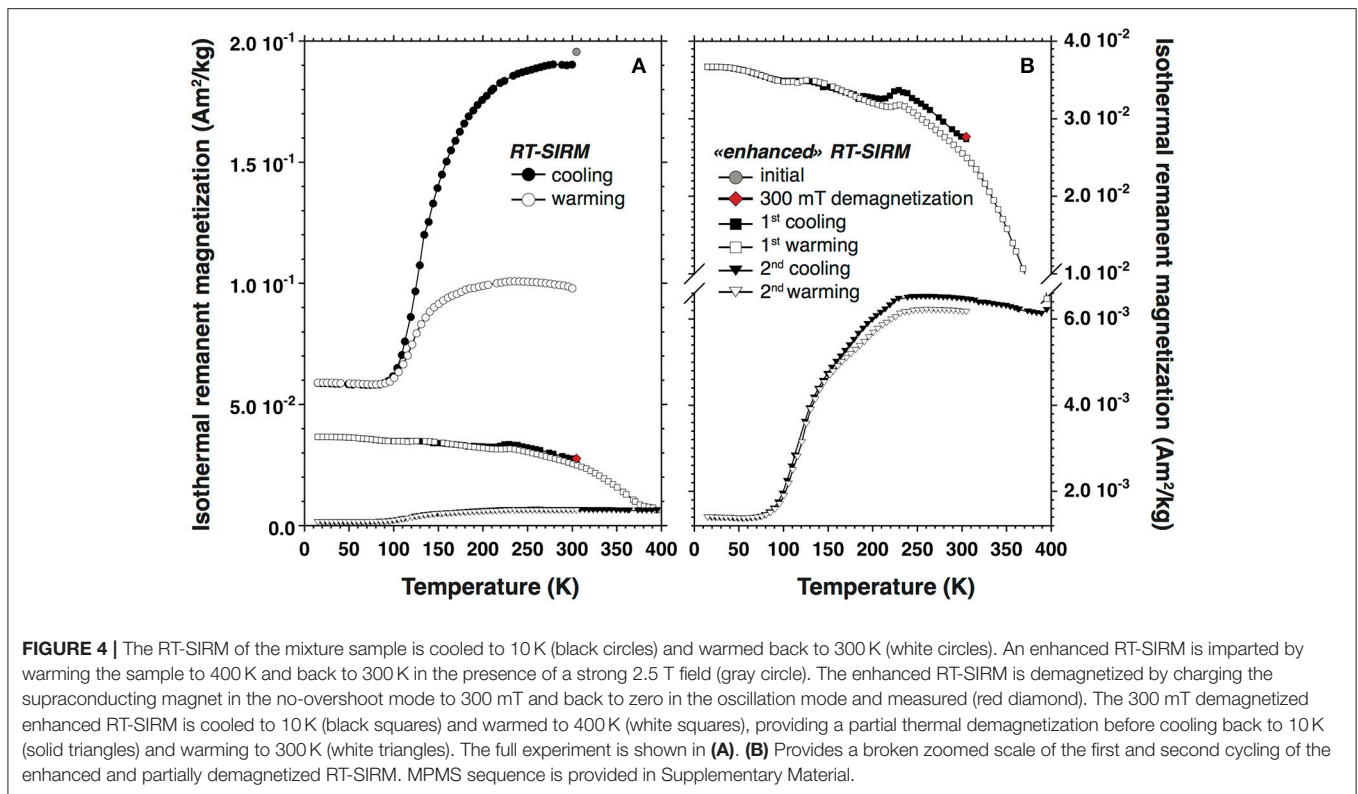


**Figure 3C** is the enhanced 300 K IRM<sub>2.5T</sub> and is two orders of magnitude greater than the isothermally acquired 300 K IRM<sub>2.5T</sub> value of  $2.25 \times 10^{-4}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg. The demagnetization and acquisition behavior of the mixture behaves in a manner similar to that of the magnetite sample with a non-demagnetized baseline slightly higher than the magnetization of component 3. Altogether, these observations demonstrate the efficiency of the superconducting magnetic oscillation mode to demagnetize samples with the appropriate coercivity spectrum.

### Validating the New Experimental Method

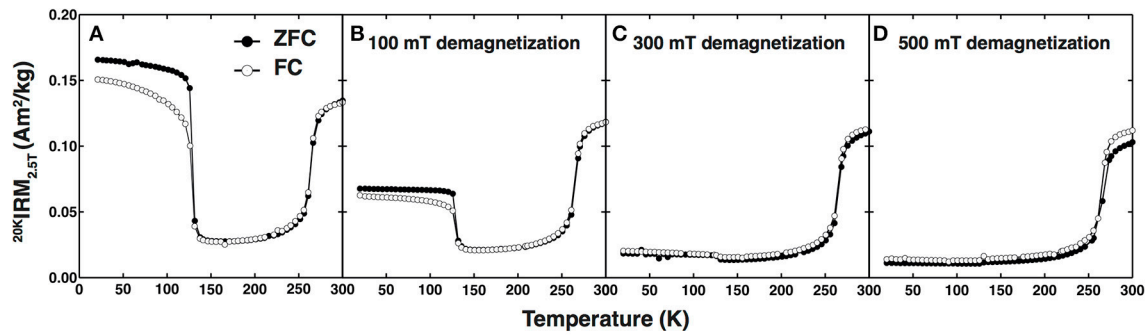
The MPMS isothermal demagnetization method is first used to separate the magnetic behavior of the individual components within the mixture sample. The MPMS experimental sequence ran to generate the data of **Figure 4** is provided as Supplementary Material. A classic RT-SIRM<sub>2.5T</sub> experiment was initially

conducted on the mixture. Its cooling and warming curves are plotted as closed and opened circles, respectively in **Figure 4A**. For clarity, only the 300 K IRM<sub>2.5T</sub> magnetization acquired after warming (300–400 K) and cooling (400–300 K) in a 2.5 T field is plotted in **Figure 4A** as a gray circle. The enhanced RT-SIRM cycle data are plotted in **Figure 2K**. The enhanced RT-SIRM of the mixture is 2.6% higher than the classic RT-SIRM. Demagnetizing the mixture's enhanced RT-SIRM in a 300 mT peak field with the MPMS removes 85.8% of the magnetization and is represented by the red diamond in **Figures 4A,B**. Cycling the remaining remanent magnetization to 10 K and back to 300 K (**Figure 4B**) reveals a clear Morin transition of the hematite component and a net increase in magnetization with decreasing temperatures, which is reversible at temperatures below  $\sim 200$  K. Evidence of a Verwey transition is observed indicative of an incomplete demagnetization of magnetite. However, the results



of the efficiency test presented in section Efficiency of the Superconducting Magnet's Oscillation Mode showed a 98.6% demagnetization of component 1 (magnetite) in 300 mT, which in absolute value equals  $0.128 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$ . Therefore, even after demagnetizing 98.6% of its initial remanence, the remaining magnetization of component 1 is greater by one and two orders of magnitude than the initial acquisition of component

2 (hematite) and 3 (goethite) respectively (Table 1). Considering that magnetite constitutes only 2.3 wt.% of the mixture, the remaining magnetization after the 300 mT demagnetization in the mixture should be  $\sim 0.003 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$ . This is one tenth of the mixture's remaining enhanced RT-SIRM after 300 mT demagnetization, which is sufficient to be observed. Continued thermal demagnetization up to 400 K above the Néel temperature



**FIGURE 6 |** (A) ZFC and FC warming curves of a commercially available hematite purchased from The Nature Company, which also contains magnetite. The same sample was subjected to a new ZFC-FC acquisition where the ZFC and FC 2.5 T IRMs acquired at 20 K were partially demagnetized by charging the supraconducting magnet in the no-overshoot mode to 100 mT (B), 300 mT (C), or 500 mT (D) and further to zero in the oscillation mode. MPMS sequence is provided in Supplementary Material.

of goethite removes its behavior from the final cooling and warming cycle plotted as closed and open circles in **Figure 4B**. The final cycle begins with a 300 K remanence of  $6.47 \times 10^{-3}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg, isolating the behaviors of hematite and magnetite. Based on the efficiency tests of Section Efficiency of The Superconducting Magnet's Oscillation Mode (**Figure 3**) only 13.2% of hematite's remanence would have been demagnetized by the 300 mT peak field along with 98.6% of magnetite's remanence stated above, leading to a calculated remanence of  $6.35 \times 10^{-3}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg, which is only 1.8% less than the measured value.

The new experimental method is also tested on a natural sample of loess and results obtained from the same experimental sequence (Supplementary Material) are presented in **Figure 5** following the same format as for the mixture sample (**Figure 4**). The classic RT-SIRM cooling and warming curves display both characteristics of magnetite (Verwey transition) and goethite or maghemite (1% increasing in remanence with cooling trend). The enhanced RT-SIRM 300 K value of  $1.39 \times 10^{-3}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg is 1.8% greater than the  $1.37 \times 10^{-3}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg 300 K remanence measured in the classic RT-SIRM experiment. When demagnetizing the enhanced RT-SIRM with a 300 mT peak field 82% of the remanence is lost. The remaining 18% (or  $2.50 \times 10^{-4}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg) when cooled and warmed back to room temperature displays a reversible linearly increasing remanence with decreasing temperature. The remanence increases by 105%, which can be only be attributed to goethite. A slight irreversibility between 300 and 200 K can be observed. Continued thermal demagnetization to 400 K results in a further 6% demagnetization of the initial enhanced RT-SIRM at 300 K. Cycling the remaining 12% or  $1.67 \times 10^{-4}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg to low temperature and back reveals a remanence loss transition on cooling starting at ~250 K which is recovered on warming with a slight thermal hysteresis reminiscent of a hematite Morin transition. Superimposed is a trend of increasing remanence on cooling quantified to 1% in the 30 to 170 K temperature range, which is similar to observations made from stoichiometric maghemite (Özdemir and Dunlop, 2010).

The new experimental method broadens our current experimental capabilities in allowing the observation of

temperature dependent behavior of (partially) demagnetized remanences acquired at temperatures below room temperature. **Figure 6** presents ZFC-FC remanence warming curves conducted on a commercially available hematite containing magnetite impurities (see Section Materials and Methods). The initial FC and ZFC remanences (**Figure 6A**) were partially demagnetized in peak fields of 100, 300 or 500 mT (**Figures 6B–D** respectively) generated with the MPMS using the oscillation mode. The Verwey transition of the multi-domain impurity magnetite is almost entirely suppressed by the 300 mT demagnetizing field, enabling the isolated observation of the temperature dependent behavior of the hematite component.

## DISCUSSION

One timeless challenge in rock magnetic studies, inclusive of paleomagnetism and environmental magnetism, is decomposing a sample's bulk magnetic behavior into its individual magnetic mineral components. For the study of the Earth's magnetic field and its derived applications for paleogeographic, tectonic and geodynamic reconstructions, the breadth of useful mineral stoichiometry and grain size is restricted to those ordering magnetically at a temperature well above ambient temperature and having a grain size stable magnetically over geological time scales. In contrast, for environmental magnetism studies the breadth of useful mineral stoichiometry and grain size is unrestricted. The accuracy of magnetism-based interpretations of climate, environmental and biogeochemical processes and change is dependent, firstly, on a comprehensive identification of all magnetic mineral compositions, no matter their magnetic ordering temperature or particle size. The other two important determinations are the concentration and grain size distribution for each mineral composition.

The magnetic data acquired on the three components and the mixture samples used in this study (**Figure 2**, **Table 1**) illustrate fairly well the difficulties in obtaining comprehensive chemical composition, and (semi-)quantitative grain size and concentration estimates even for the most common of iron oxides



(magnetite and hematite) and oxyhydroxides (goethite). Scalar quantities derived from hysteresis parameters and their ratios are the most accessible means of characterizing relative variations in mineral composition (e.g., S-ratio, HIRM), mean magnetic grain size (e.g.,  $M_{RS}/M_S$ ,  $\chi/M_S$ ), and concentration ( $M_S$ ,  $M_{RS}$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\chi_G$ ,  $\chi_{HF}$ ) (see review by Liu et al., 2012). The mixture sample, despite being constituted of 97.7 wt% hematite + goethite and only 2.3 wt% magnetite has hysteresis parameters which fall on the magnetite SD-MD mixing lines of Dunlop (2002). Within a natural bulk sample containing paramagnetic and diamagnetic minerals, and in a maximum field of 1.5 T, the magnetization of component 3 (goethite) as well as 75% of the magnetization of component 2 (nano-hematite) would be lost in the high field slope corrected magnetization. Scalar parameters acquired in low to moderately high fields will thus provide an incomplete picture of the ensemble of environmentally significant iron bearing minerals, heavily biased toward magnetite. While this statement is common knowledge, it is often disregarded in reports and reviews of environmental magnetism studies.

Unmixing and principal component analysis of spectrum-type data such as remanence curves, hysteresis loops and FORC distributions can more readily provide evidence of multiple components. These approaches are increasingly undertaken to characterize changes in contributions to the total remanent magnetization and in magnetic grain size of sedimentary archives of various origins from past and present continents and oceans (e.g., Abrajewitch and Kodama, 2011; Lascu et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2014; Nie et al., 2014; Hyland et al., 2015; Fabian et al., 2016; Maxbauer et al., 2016c; Zhang et al., 2016). However, obtaining mineral compositions of an ensemble of components via these methods is only possible indirectly through a series of assumptions or *a priori* knowledge. In addition, the fact that these analyses are isothermal, (i.e., investigating changes in magnetization as a function of field strength at a single temperature) and that the analysis temperature is almost always room temperature, there is a high probability of incomprehensiveness of the characterization results, similarly to scalar derived hysteresis parameters discussed above. The thermal fluctuation tomography method proposed by Jackson et al. (2006) addresses the limitation of exclusion of particles with SP behavior from room temperature-derived coercivity distribution, and provides a means of characterizing grain size distributions from variable low-temperature remanence coercivity spectrums. Unfortunately, the method has been seldom applied (e.g., Nie et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2013) likely due to the time consuming and relatively costly nature of the analysis.

The most direct means of identifying the chemical composition of magnetic minerals is through thermomagnetic data and the observation of magnetic ordering transitions (Curie and Néel temperature) or other characteristic crystallographic or magnetic transitions (e.g., Verwey, Morin and Besnus transitions, spin glass transition). Many transitions can be observed below 400 K. In **Figure 2**, for instance, we observe the drastically different low temperature behavior of the three components for both the RT-SIRM and ZFC-FC experiments. This said, the pitfalls due to the overwhelming magnetization

of component 1 in the mixture, observed and discussed above, remain even for low-temperature thermomagnetic data. Low-temperature cycling of a RT-SIRM fails to detect any change in intensity that might hint to an additional component other than magnetite (**Figure 2K**). The same is also true for the ZFC data. The only hint of a second component comes from the small inflection around 220 K in the FC warming curve (**Figure 2L**). Because heating induced alterations are absent over these temperature ranges, multiple experiments can be conducted on the same sample. With the added new possibility of partially demagnetizing (at any temperature between 2 and 400 K) remanences acquired in fields up to 5, 7, or 14 T and at temperatures as low as 2 K using the same equipment, experimental decomposition of a bulk sample's thermomagnetic behavior, as demonstrated and validated herein (**Figures 4–6**), becomes possible. The new experimental method presented here is currently the only means of obtaining a comprehensive identification of all mineral species of an ensemble of magnetic mineral within a bulk sample, with a minimum of assumptions and no *a priori* knowledge.

## New Frontiers for Earth and Planetary Sciences through Mineral Magnetism

Recovering continental climate and environmental change through the study of loess and paleosol sequences motivated the development of the new experimental method. The decomposition shown in **Figure 5** enables the positive identification of four components: magnetite, hematite, goethite and maghemite. Relative concentrations between samples can be compared given a set of assumptions albeit fewer than for reaching absolute concentrations. While such an analysis on all depth intervals of a loess sequence may be too time consuming and costly, the unambiguous observations it provides is indispensable to constrain other data which can be acquired more easily and rapidly on a voluminous sample suite. Such direct and comprehensive determinations of mineral compositions of all magnetic particle grain sizes are needed to interpret accurately routine measurements, which are intrinsically less comprehensive. The most comprehensive remanence data achievable with instrumentations available in paleomagnetic and rock magnetic laboratories today are FC warming curves. The MPMS systems can field cool a sample from 400 to 2 K and thus even the smallest size particles will acquire a remanence and any mineralogy with an ordering temperature below room temperature will acquire a remanence. The new demagnetization method presented herein permits, as shown in **Figure 6**, to separate FC remanence warming curves, the most comprehensive data needing to be separated.

As mineral magnetism aims to broaden its reach, contributing for example to the study of the formation of the solar system (e.g., Strauss et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017), of deep-time terrestrial environments (e.g., Carlot et al., 2015; Slotznick and Fischer, 2016) or of extreme environments of hydrothermal vents (e.g., Toner et al., 2016), it is necessary to accompany these new frontiers with experimental tools adapted to the greater diversity of mineral compositions and greater complexity of mineral assemblages resulting from

the superposition of geological and biogeochemical processes through time. Magnetic characterization presents the advantages of a low detection limit (order of 1 ppm) and *in situ* bulk sample analyses avoiding time consuming physical and chemical separation techniques shown to be biased (e.g., Lagroix et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2013). In addition, low-temperature magnetism in addition avoids complications resulting from *in situ* alteration when conducting analyses at temperature above  $\sim 200^{\circ}\text{C}$  (e.g., Özdemir and Dunlop, 2000; Till et al., 2015). The new method combines these advantages to the partial demagnetization at any temperature below  $127^{\circ}\text{C}$  (400 K) of a remanent magnetization, especially that of magnetite, which due to its up to 3 orders of magnitude greater magnetization intensity and ubiquity in the geological record can completely mask significant mass or volume concentrations of other environmentally or paleomagnetically important components. In the present study, the mixture sample contains masses of hematite and goethite that are 24 times and 18 times, respectively, greater than that of magnetite and still were undetectable in routine room temperature rock magnetic analyses. The new experimental protocol circumvents the magnetite masks and opens the door to more comprehensive magnetic mineral composition identification through direct observations, to more accurate semi-quantitative concentration estimates by being inclusive of all magnetic particle sizes, and to new frontiers for mineral magnetism in earth and planetary sciences.

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

FL and YG both contributed to the experimental development, the data analysis and the writing of the manuscript.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/feart.2017.00061/full#supplementary-material>

MPMS sequence for the experimental protocol is available as Supplemental Material. For further inquiries or access to the MPMS sequences and the experimental data presented herein validating the new protocol, the reader may contact the corresponding author.

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